

DAILY RECORD-UNION

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Published six days in each week, with Double
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Published every Sunday morning, making a
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coming into Sacramento.

RAILROADS IN POLITICS.

One of the recent expressions of Chauncey Depew is to the effect that a railroad man is necessarily a politician, or, to state this in a different form, that railroads are necessarily a part of the governing forces of the country and that railroad employees are, therefore, necessarily in politics. This declaration is founded upon the false philosophy that the ownership of railroad property differs in any essential material from the ownership of any other species of property. If railroads are necessarily in politics, then railroad employees are in the very nature of things a separate political party. To-day in the United States there are nearly or quite one million men employed in operating the railroads of this country. They and their lateral influence may be said to aggregate a vote equal to two millions, which is more than a balance of power between the two political parties. If the doctrines of Mr. Depew are tenable, therefore, a man accepting railroad employment accepts at the same time a place in a separate political organization. If the property giving him employment has political commands he is bound to obey, then he abdicates the natural right of citizenship and hires his conviction for so much a day or so much a month. All this is the logical outcome of Mr. Depew's position.

There is a kind of politics in which railroad men have been called upon to engage, and that is defensive politics. To render this into the plainest language—it is claimed that there exists in every community men who make assaults on the ownership of railroad property, and railroads must necessarily control Governments, in order that, thieves, who propose to rob them, shall not get such control as will enable them to inflict upon railroad property a sort of legal confiscation. This is largely a pretense. The public at large are no more disposed to rob shareholders of railroads of their property, than they are to rob banks, or gas companies, or water companies, or mining companies; in short, the property rights of proprietors of railroads are not held under greater risk of public honesty than the property rights of other citizens. The same disposition of dishonesty which would lead a lobbyist to propose legislation inimical to the interests of railroads can be exercised with greater facility toward water companies, gas companies, mining corporations, or the farming interests, or milling interests, or, in short, any other species of ownership. The difference between railroads and other property, however, is that the former employ a great number of men, and as men in any employment are more or less amenable to the influence of employers, there has been a constant temptation in the minds of the owners of railroad property to avail themselves of the political power placed within their easy reach. The tendency of the great transportation interests of the United States is in the direction of consolidation. In less than ten years there will be not to exceed three great railroad competitors in the United States two in the North and one in the South. Within twenty years there will be principally but two, and following the natural trend, we can, without straining the vision, look for a time when the entire inland commerce will be under the management of a single great trust. This is measurably the case at the present time, because a consolidation of railroad property differs but slightly from a combination of railroad managers to keep up the rates of transportation. But looking forward to a time when there shall be but two or three great railroad combinations in this republic, it is easy to see a modification of our political system, very greatly to the detriment of independent, self-respecting citizenship; and this is true for the undeniable reason that where employment leaves the individual perfectly free in his political conscience, the employment is honorable; but where employment fetters the conscience, carrying with it an abdication of all right to think and to act as an independent elector, or as an integral portion of the sovereignty, employment under such conditions becomes a debasing servitude. The clear broad field of the truth in this matter is that Chauncey Depew is mistaken. He is at the head of one of the great railroad corporations of the country, one rapidly extending its line and conquering broader territorial areas. The great combination of which he is the

head is to be one of the three to survive the extinction of all smaller systems of transportation. He is a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and believes in the star of his destiny. He therefore declares an inseparable relation between the employment of operating a transportation line and the occupation of voting strictly in accordance with the interests of employment. His unfitness for the office of President of the United States could not be more clearly demonstrated. The doctrine enunciated by his declaration extinguishes forever the right of independent thought and action among the laboring classes. He is declaring that the employer shall think and act as the employer may desire. He is declaring that the theories of government held by the employer shall be accepted with unquestioning docility by the employee. He is extinguishing forever that higher conception of individual manhood which lies at the very foundation of all democratic government. And since freedom consists alone in the exercise of the right of private judgment in matters political as well as religious, he is practically declaring the enslavement of the one million of men in the United States who receive pay as railroad operatives. Mr. Depew's position is an excellent illustration of the fallacies which beset men with inordinate ambition, and the extent to which personal interests can warp the judgment and distort the mental vision and convert a great thinker into a most contemptible sophist.

SCIENTIFIC TOLERANCE OF HYPNOTISM.

The editor of the *Arena*, Mr. Flower, after a careful review of all the testimony of the times, believes that the scientific sensation of the hour is hypnotism. As he well says, the time has passed when this new agency, which is not, however, a new discovery, can be treated with scorn. It has developed very recently such importance that it cannot be put aside as was done when in less intelligible title it was styled mesmerism. The investigators of the past, who would not be listened to by scientific men, are now outstripped by the eagerness of scientific inquiries in the present. Mr. Flower says:

"Camille Flammarion, the illustrious French astronomer, in his recent remarkable novel, 'Transit', tells us that fifteen years ago he communicated to several physicians the magnetic phenomena observed by himself in the course of many experiments. One and all denied positively and absolutely the possibility of the facts related, but on meeting one of these same physicians at the Institute in Paris, recently, he called his attention to the denial of the phenomena. 'Oh!' replied the physician, 'now it is hypnotism, and it is so who study it; that is a very different thing.' The astronomer wisely added by way of impressing the moral: 'Let us do nothing positively; let us study; let us examine; the explanation will come later.'"

Whatever may have been the disposition of the scientists of the first half of the century concerning hypnotic research, it is certain that in this day there is no obstacle placed in the way of advancement along any of the paths of discovery. On the contrary, the men of to-day, while they may not embrace every new theory, are tolerant of all claims, and the denunciation, short, sharp and arbitrary, is seldom heard. It is an age of inquiry, an era of receptivity in which the boldest claimant is confident that he will have a fair hearing. In the development of hypnotism this is peculiarly exemplified. Half a century ago the wonderful claims of its promoters would have been met not alone with scorn, but with persecution. Yet in the interim no material advance has been made in the science until within the last two or three years.

But scientists have themselves advanced; they have moved upon to a more tolerant and a better atmosphere. The amazing march of discovery has stripped them of the hard shell and an apparently impenetrable armor of conceit. As Mr. Flower puts it, men are ceasing to wonder at claims of discovery in the realm of psychic truths and psychological research. He recalls to our memory that only about five years ago "a paper read on hypnotism in the Medical Society of a leading American city was excluded from the report of the Society's meeting, on the ground that the subject was unscientific and absurd."

Now we have one of the most learned bodies of medical scientists accepting hypnotism, and jurists are laboring to harmonize its evidences with the rules of evidence in Courts of law. As Dr. Kempin says in the *Arena*, there exists now not the slightest doubt that hypnotism is an influence for ill, but also for good, and is in some instances an indispensable remedy for diseases of various characters. Though as far back as 1829 painless amputations were made by French surgeons by employing this agency, the medical faculty refused to receive such evidences, and the pulp pronounced them dealings with the evil one. Now the scientific inquirers consent that Dr. Kempin and the Nancy faculty are of great value in treating hysterical and nervous disorders; in even stomachic troubles it is useful, and by suggestion control is had of the disposition; and it is also a means of education, says Dr. Kempin, and may be used to influence the character of children and notably can be employed symptomatically, like a therapeutic remedy, against bad habits. The doctor adds:

"When pedagogues will realize that the key for all education lies in a reasonable use of suggestion, the difficult art of pedagogy will undergo a most wonderful and favorable reform."

We can well understand how such expressions would have been received half a century ago, when prejudice, biased study and religious bigotry would have condemned the physician who dared to treat as a science what was then pronounced impossible and a fraud.

THE PUNDITA RAMABAI.

Some time since Californians journeying in India paid a visit to the school, college and sanctuary of the child-widows of India, conducted at American expense by the Pundita Ramabai. The account given of the success that the school is meeting with is not very encouraging. The Pundita has one child-widow, whom she is reclaiming in some manner from child-widowhood, exactly how we are not kindly informed; but as she procured \$50,000 in the United States to eliminate from Indian social, marital and religious customs child-widowhood, and as the dupes who gave her this money were stupid enough to believe that this sum would accomplish something, the magnitude of her school and its conduct become matters of interest.

The Pundita Ramabai was received with open arms by fast-seekers in San Francisco. All the people, who become easy victims of the latest reform, the newest discovery, the latest absurdity, followed Ramabai about the city of San Francisco as boys follow a circus. She was a "white-robed angel," to use their favorite expression, and this cognomen was derived from the fact that she swathed her body, in the most unbecoming fashion, with a bolt or a bolt and a half of white flannel. But to swathe the body with white flannel was an unusual sight in San Francisco, and so the faith-healers, the mind-curers, the Theosophists, the Buddhists, the hypnotists and mesmerists, the spiritualists and the materialists, and all other "ists" and "isms" saw in the cunning, little, dark-skinned woman a white-robed angel, and proceeded at once to raise money for her benefit. In this undertaking they succeeded to the extent of about \$50,000 in California, and now comes the intelligence that the Pundita Ramabai is residing near Bombay, having a house a little out of the city, and having caged, corralled or captured for the purpose of her experiment one child-widow. Just exactly what manipulation this single occupant of the great reformatory is to undergo to reform her from the original depravity of being a child-widow we are not informed.

The Pundita Ramabai was joined from San Francisco by one of her most ardent devotees, and one who had contributed very largely to her financial success, by the name of Sarah D. Hamlin. Since her sojourn in India, Miss Hamlin has written some very interesting letters to a San Francisco daily, in which there has been an inauspicious lack of reference to the great reform to be instituted by the Pundita. The Pundita had been the rage in San Francisco. She was a high-caste Brahmin, and democratic America goes wild over high-caste anything. She was a heathen according to the traditions of our youth. She denied the divinity of the Savior, she traversed the religion of our country, she repudiated all our metaphysical conclusions—in short, she was a Pagan, an apostle of Paganism and an almskater for the benefit of an unattainable scheme. But all these things appeared to heighten her popularity. She was a novelty. She belonged to the unusual. She was the type of a race and a religion with which we were unfamiliar, and she became fascinating. It was good form to be familiar with Brahminism. It was even aristocratic to know the Pundita. And so the dark-skinned little woman, done up after the manner of a boy's rose thumb, raked in the shekels, took \$50,000 of American money and went to India, and is engaged in boarding one little child-widow and living in very good style herself. But this will not prevent a second furor should a second invasion be planned. The Probab Mazundar movement in India excited quite as much attention, and awakened quite as much sympathy in certain quarters in America, as the Pundita rage, but nothing has been heard of it for a long time. And so we may conclude that the Pundita Ramabai and her child-widows will be soon forgotten.

FOREWARNED, FOREARMED.

Because of the Democratic squeamishness of Governor Hill, who had to make some concessions to the boss element, the people of New York did not secure such a reform ballot law last winter as they wanted. They were compelled to accept as better than no loaf at all a bill with a provision for a pasteur ballot. That is, the voter may take into the booth not only a pasteur, every name on the ticket, but an entire sheet may be prepared by a political party and called a pasteur sheet, and it may be voted as such and is to be counted. Of course it has to be printed in the form of the official ballot, and must be identical with it in color, size, etc., and be pasted on an official sheet.

The pasteur ballot concession yields the most important part of the reform system, that is to say, the exclusive official ballot. It is now understood that the word has been passed along the line in New York, that the Tammany crew are to use only pasteur ballots. Governor Hill has seconded the movement by ordering the provision in the law regarding pasteur ballots to be printed in italics and large type in the pamphlet of election laws the Legislature ordered to be circulated among the people of the State. Why should the Governor have done this thing, if not to call attention to a means the enemies of the reform ballot think they can use to defeat the purpose of the law? The value of the pasteur ballot to the boss is clear. There are in a precinct, say, 300 voters; of these he wishes to control one hundred or one hundred and fifty. To them he can deliver his pasteur ballots, and when the count is made he can tell how many of his hirelings proved true to their purchase. As to identifying the traitors, that is a matter for sharp inquiry and political detective work. For he may have his pastures so prepared that he can identify each one of them, and know to whom each was delivered, and this can be done so as to defy the scrutiny of the Election Board as the ballots pass through their hands in a rapid count. It may be confidently expected that when the ballot reform law is introduced into the California Legislature next winter, there will be an attempt made to tack to it this pasteur scheme of the New York law but it must be defeated. The people of this State want ballot reform pure and simple, and without any of the David B. Hill earmarks about it.

SPEAKER REED'S RULING.

It is certainly true that the great body of the American people now concede that Speaker Reed's ruling upon the presence of a quorum in the House is sound, and that Rule 15, recently adopted, is wise and must stand the law of Congress and legislation. The rule is intended to and does prevent obstruction. In simple language, this rule is that a quorum may be counted when a quorum is absolutely physically present—notwithstanding the refusal of a number of members to answer the roll-call.

THE STRONGEST, MOST INGENUOUS AND DECEPTIVE ASSAULT UPON THE RULE, AND THE RULING OF SPEAKER REED WHICH PRECEDED IT, WAS MADE IN THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW FOR JULY, UNDER THE INITIALS "X. M. C."

This was this essay that was adroitly carried

into the Congressional Record by the art of a member of the House, who embodied it in his speech. But we undertake to say, and submit it to the judgment of pure reason and the laws of logic, that the argument referred to is deplorably weak, is one continuous fallacy and will not bear the analysis of the logician.

A single example of its weakness may be cited. The anonymous author of the paper, being driven to admit that there is such a thing as recognition of the presence of the body of a member, who is not, according to him, present on roll-call because of his refusal to respond, suggests as a remedy that the House pass a rule authorizing the Speaker to impose a fine of not more than \$50 upon members who are present and refuse to vote as required by Rule 8. It does not appear to have occurred to the essayist that the very suggestion he makes carries with it the power of the Speaker to recognize the physical presence of a member who claims that he is constructively absent because he does not vote, and that in the nature of things it is a confession of the correctness of Mr. Reed's ruling and of the wisdom of Rule 15. Nor does "X. M. C." show at any place in his essay how, even were it possible to delegate to the Speaker the power to impose punishment for not voting, that such imposition would result in making the horse drink after being led to the water.

"DIVERSITY OF WORK."

Professor Peabody puts a great truth into a nutshell of expression when, in his recent paper in the *Forum* on the value of the diversity of work, he says: "As no man is fit to be a specialist who has not a broad culture independent of his specialty, so no man can perform the best intellectual labor in his own department who does not extend his labors beyond it, making forays into new countries, whence he will almost always return laden with spoils which he can utilize in his own proper sphere of service."

It is a great mistake to suppose that the best results are attained by unrelaxed devotion to the intellectual business of one's life. The man is best equipped intellectually and wears best who gets out of his groove and gathers strength and ideas and breadth of view in diversified work and returns to his labor freshened, disciplined and fortified for it.

The tireless workers in intellectual fields are those who have the fine capacity of varying their mental activity, of grasping more than the one thing of duty or set purpose. In short, the many-sided brain-worker, who makes what Professor Peabody so well terms "forays" into several fields, is oftenest the best producer and always wears best.

When the remains of General Grant were entombed in Riverside Park, New York, the Commissioners of the park agreed that the grounds should be made to blossom with flowers, and be an attraction with gardens, shades, rare plants, fine drives and romantic walks. These promises have not been kept, and to-day a monstrous stable, an attachment to the Hotel Claremont, flanks the tomb of the illustrious American. It is an ungainly structure, unsightly and gross, and the odors from it sweep over the place of the tomb and offend all visitors. To the sight of the thousands who climb the hill to view the spot where Grant's body lies, the great stable looms up along side of it, first a surprise and then an offense, and the expressions of indignation are loud and unanimous. An additional reason exists, therefore, for the removal of the General's remains to the National Capital. Set that five-cent subscription on foot Governor Bulkeley, and the people of all the States will second the call of old Connecticut for the erection of a fitting tomb and monument, by popular subscription taken among the people of the republic.

THE SO-CALLED "FORCE BILL" PROVIDES SIMPLY FOR AN HONEST DEAL AND FAIR PLAY IN CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS. JUST THAT AND NOTHING MORE.

The men who cry loudest against it are those who have most reason to fear it, because they have promoted means to defeat true representation by repressing votes in scores of Congressional districts.

OSCAR WILDE SAYS THAT HE IS TIRED OF BEING ADVERTISED. SO ARE THE PEOPLE OF OSCAR'S METHODS OF ADVERTISING. FOR ONCE THE WORLD AND WILDE ARE IN HARMONY.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

A Magnificent Full Dress Ball Given and Prizes Awarded.

CHICAGO, August 8th.—In the Odd Fellows' Cantonment to-day the exemplification of work in Rebekah Degree was continued by Ruth Lodge of Omaha, and Elite Lodge of Chicago. The cantonment was resumed on Lake Front this afternoon, Indianapolis and Canton Marion of Indiana, participating.

To-night a magnificent full dress ball took place, at which the Rebekah Degree prizes were awarded. The results were as follows: Rebekah Degree Lodge—First prize, Naomi Lodge, No. 6, of Columbus, Ohio, \$500; second, Elite Lodge, No. 2, of Chicago, \$300; third, American Lodge, No. 188, of Chicago, \$200; fourth, Ruth Lodge, No. 1, of Omaha, set of regalia and jewels. Subordinate lodges: First prize, North Star Lodge, No. 6, of Minneapolis, \$500; second, Wicker Park Lodge, No. 281, of Chicago, \$300; third, Fort Dearborn Lodge, No. 214, of Chicago, \$200.

A suit for \$5,000 was begun this afternoon against General John O. Underwood personally, and as Grand Sire of the I. O. O. F. The plaintiffs are William Thompson, a caterer, and M. F. Gallagher, a florist. The suit grows out of the management of the Triennial Cantonment. Thompson and Gallagher secured the restaurant and refreshment privileges for the week of the week of the Cantonment, paying therefor \$1,000 cash.

They claim that the representations made to them of the value of the privileges were very much bigger than the realization has been. The performances on Lake Front, they say, have been less attractive than it was promised they would be, and they think the Grand Sire has damaged them by alleged misrepresentations \$5,000 worth.

MANGER & HENLEY,
HOP FACTORS,
59 Borough.....London, England.

CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL consignments, and prompt sales made according to instructions.

F. V. Flint, Agent,
305 J street e7-6mTuS

NEW TO-DAY.

Advocates of Meeting Notices, Wants, Lost, Found, For Sale, To Let and similar notices under this heading are inserted for 5 cents per line the first time on 3 cents per line for subsequent lines. All notices of this character will be found under this heading.

Wenatch Council, No. 2, Degree of Pochontas, meet TUESDAY, August 12th, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the Red Men's Hall, at 5 o'clock. By order, F. J. HAZEL, K. of R.

FURNISHED ROOMS—NICE FURNISHED front rooms, single and in suits. No. 1115 Ninth street. au2-2w*

WANTED—BY WIDOW LADY AND DAUGHTER, an experienced and centrally located. Address M. A. this office. 10*

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as hostler for private family. Apply at 521 O street. au2-3*

GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work and cooking. Apply at 1612 M street. au2-3*

I WANT A GOOD, EXPERIENCED AGENT—one competent to solicit the patronage of the well-to-do class of people for an article that is new and which will sell on its own merits and in which there is a satisfactory profit. To such a man I am prepared to offer a remunerative and permanent business. Address GENERAL AGENT, this office. au2-6*

PRIVATE SCHOOL—MISS KATIE E. WINN will open a private school at Sixteenth and N streets on August 11th. For particulars inquire at 1615 N street. au2-7*

GOOD MILLINERS WANTED AT MISSES C. BROTHERS, 611 J street. au2-7*

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE HELP OF all kinds for city and country. SACRAMENTO EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 319 J street. au2-7*

PARTIES WANTING MONEY ON THEIR city and country property address P. O. BOX 88, Sacramento. Plenty of money. au2-7*

WANTED—MEN FOR FARMS, VINEYARDS, dairies and all kinds of labor. Women and girls for cooking and general housework. For full particulars apply to the SACRAMENTO EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 319 J street. au2-7*

\$75 to \$250 A MONTH CAN BE MADE working for us. Persons preferred who can do a little of their own work while time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies remain. Address J. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. fe2-1yS

FOR SALE—TO LET—ETC.

TO RENT CHEAP—A TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling, with saloon fixtures. Apply at this office. 1w*

LADIES ARE INVITED TO CALL AND learn the value of the new Watering outfit at half price first two days, at 510 M street. au2-7*

ALL PERSONS WHO WILL HAVE ROOMS to rent on the evening of August 11th (the occasion being the annual meeting of the Republican State Convention) will address a communication to J. M. HENDERSON, 325 J street, stating how many and of what room. [E. C.] and [E. C.]

FOR SALE RAY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, also phaeton and harness, at a bargain; good family outfit. Inquire at this office. au2-7*

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND largest saloons in the city. Extra family entrance, best location; stock and lease. Inquire at this office. j22-1t

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, INCLUDING kitchen and bath, on Marysville road, ten miles corner Ninth and J sts. Inquire at office. au2-4*

FOR SALE—80 OR 100 ACRES OF GOOD land, well improved, four miles from Sacramento, eight bearing orange trees. Apply to JOHN KELLY, Tenth and E streets. j22-1m*

TO RENT—A FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, ALL modern improvements, at No. 1237 H street. Inquire of H. SCHMIDT, 1235 H street. j22-1t

TO LET—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping. Inquire of C. H. KERRIS & CO., 629 J street. j22-1t

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE FARM OF W. E. JOHNSON, on Marysville road, ten miles from Sacramento, consisting of 300 acres; good dwelling house of eight rooms and all necessary outbuildings; family orchard and vineyard. Inquire of Matt F. Johnson, 671 1st. j22-1t

TO LET—SMALL TENEMENTS AND ALSO unfurnished rooms, cheap, suitable for housekeeping. Apply to L. Gardner, at wood yard, Fourth and I streets. j22-1t

FURNISHED ROOMS AT CENTRAL HOUSE, from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week; also family rooms at low prices. HOKLEIN BROS., proprietors. m7-1y

GENERAL NOTICES.

Painless Extraction of Teeth by use of local anesthetic. DR. WELDON, dentist, Eighth and J streets. j22-1t

It is Abominable!
To go through life with "canine" in the mouth. Abominable not only to the sufferer than his friends. Buy SOZODONT and cleanse the teeth which remain, or better still, use it now and save your money. SOZODONT is economical.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Sold at 25 cents, 1/28

The best place in California to have your printing done: A. J. Johnston & Co's, 419 J street, Sacramento—Cal.

422 K street—Mme. Bell, phrenologist, palmist and meliorist; reads reader's fortune, character, like an open book and casts a horoscope of your future. Gentlemen, \$1; ladies, 50 cents. j22-1m

John Eitel, assayer and chemist, 1700 J st., or southeast corner Seventeenth and J st. j2-7t

Decker Bros.—The artists' piano. Write to KOHLER & CHASE, San Francisco. j22-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

An Appeal to Mothers and Fathers.

THE SALOON KEEPERS AND LIQUOR dealers of Sacramento, not satisfied with ruining our boys and decaying into paths of sin and shame our children by their "ladies' entrances," have brought to bear their influence against one of our faithful co-workers, E. M. Leitch, and are now seeking to have him discharged from the employ of the Sacramento Flouring Mills (also known as the McCree's Mills) as dayman, because of his participation in the reform measures indicated. Yielding to this demand, Mr. Leitch has been dismissed from the employ of the above-named firm and a man favorable to the saloon put in his place.

Shall we, without protest, submit to the power of these saloon and the not less dangerous corner grocers, whose aim has been to debauch our homes, to control our politics and now seek to control our citizens from honest and honorable employments?

If we submit to this, the end is not yet. Let us say to Mr. McCree, and his grocery-saloon friends: Make your flour, and employ whom you will to haul it, but it shall not come into our homes nor will we consume those that deal it. Signed SUBS. HOUSEWIVES OF SACRAMENTO.

BASEBALL—CALIFORNIA LEAGUE.

SUNDAY.....August 10th, SACRAMENTO VS. SAN FRANCISCO.

Game called.....At 2 P. M.

Admission, Gents, 50c; Ladies, 25c.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT AT 1:15 AND 1:45, stopping at Third, Tenth and Eighteenth streets. Fare, including admission, 50 cents. Fare, round trip, 15 cents. au2-2(SuS)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
HAYING PURCHASED FROM CHARLES Mahler interest in the Anchor Bakery, cor. Third and M sts. I will conduct the same from and after August 1, 1890. Mr. Mahler will pay all bills against the bakery for bills up to August 1, 1890. [11] CHARLES ZUEST.

Auction Sale

BELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
—WILL SELL ON—

SATURDAY.....August 9th,
At 10 A. M. sharp.

At Salesroom, 1009-1011 J Street,
Horses, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Etc.

—ALSO—

One Entire House of Furniture, INCLUDING ONE ELEGANT PLETH PARLOR Suite, Bedroom Suite, one Dining-room Extension Table, Dining-room Table, Silverware, Patent Kitchen Table, four Blue Brussels Carpets, 8x12 Extra Heavy Smyrna Rugs, Crochery, Glassware, Stoves, Ranges and Household Goods of all kinds.

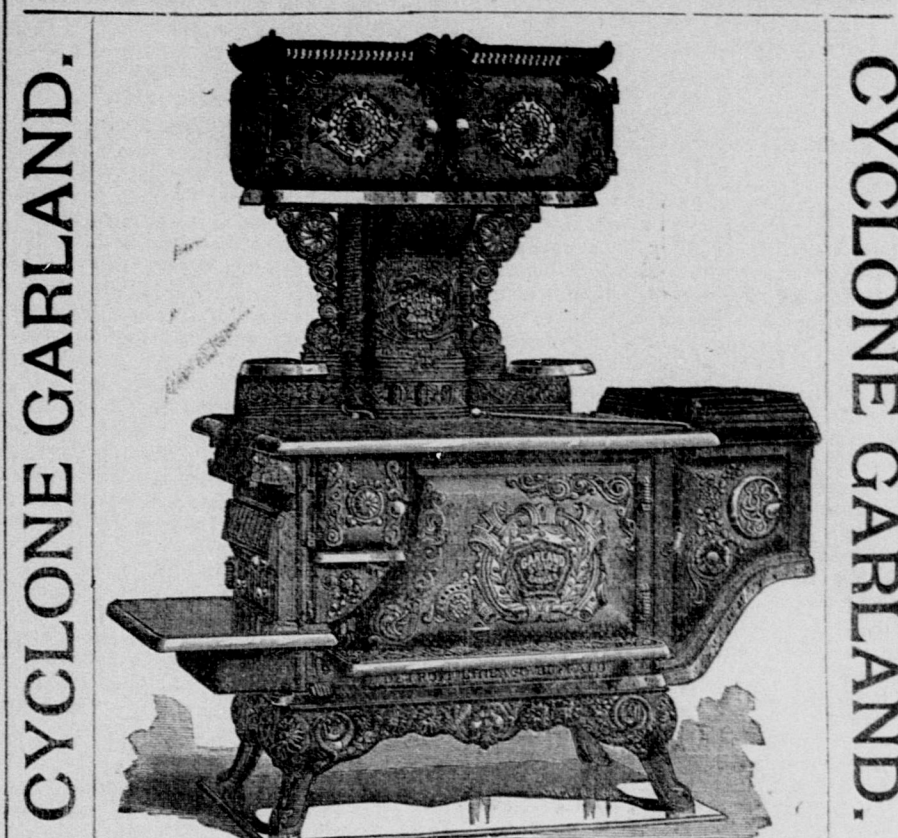
Sale Positive. No Limit. Terms Cash.

BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

MAKE HOME HAPPY!

LOOK AT THIS RANGE, AND THEN THINK FOR A MOMENT OF THE GREAT strides mechanical genius has made for this world in the past forty years. We present to our many readers in this issue a cut of the famous CYCLONE GARLAND RANGE. This Range has just been awarded GOLD MEDALS at the principal Expositions of the Eastern States. It stands without a rival as a FINE BAKING and COOKING STOVE.



THE ABOVE CYCLONE GARLAND RANGE IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF ITS kind made. Its castings are the heaviest; it is all nickel trimmed, and it is the only Range made with the DIRE TAMPERS, thereby preventing it from ever clogging with soot.

L. L. LEWIS & CO., 502 and 504 J street
And 1009 Fifth street, Sacramento.

Open This Evening Until 10 O'Clock.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY—CLEARANCE SALE

SENSATIONS ALL OVER THE STORE!

OF ALL THE SPECIAL SHOE BARGAINS ANNOUNCED

Earlier

SWIMMING BATHS.

A SECOND MEETING HELD—REPORTS READ.

A Permanent Organization Made—Propositions Received—Directors Elected to Incorporate.

A second Swimming Bath Association meeting was held at the Court-house last evening, C. A. Yoerk in the chair. By request of temporary Secretary Woodson, Richard Dale was made Secretary of the Association.

The attendance was representative and was composed of earnest men. The spirit shown was indicative of a determination to carry out the proposition to success.

Mr. Yoerk on taking the chair stated that at a meeting held July 17th, it was resolved that swimming baths are a public need in Sacramento. A committee had then been appointed to canvass for subscriptions to unassessable stock, and the present meeting had been called pursuant to the request of that committee.

Secretary Dale read the minutes of the first meeting and they were approved. Mr. Bonnheim, from the Committee on Stock Subscription, then reported that the committee had spent parts of five days in canvassing. It had not gone above Elm street, nor south of K, except on Front, nor north of J street. In that time it had secured nearly \$12,000 subscriptions to stock. In only one case had any opposition been made to the scheme, and even in that case the gentleman's partner had subscribed.

Wherever the committee went the response and reception were cordial, and the expression was that the scheme was a good one, and that swimming baths of a good character, well-kept, spacious and neat, were positive needs in Sacramento. The committee had seen in all about 200 people, 150 of whom had subscribed. The committee believed that if the city was disinterested, and other committees naming good that there would be but a couple of blocks or so for each, all the stock would be taken in a couple of days time, for it could be secured by the committee by an investment. Yet the committee had men who subscribed for stock regardless of its being an investment for dividends—as one put it, it was a humane effort and a necessity, and for that reason he united with it.

The committee had received several propositions and he was about to read them when Mr. Seidler suggested that another organization had better be effected first.

The chair said the idea was to give the meeting all the information gained by the committee on the subject.

Mr. Kinross thought it best to elect Directors first.

Mr. Hagne said the association was already organized and competent to receive reports.

Mr. Bonnheim was solicitous to do only what was best for the scheme, and moved it as the sense of the meeting that it proceed to organize preparatory to incorporation.

Mr. Woodson moved the appointment of a committee of three to propose several persons as Directors, and give as their reasons that the committee could take the list of subscribers and select a representative body better than could be done by nominations from the floor.

The chair named as this committee several gentlemen, several of whom gave reasons for not acting, and finally Thomas Hagne, J. A. Woodson and W. H. Kinross were selected and retired to make up a report.

While the committee was out the Chairman called upon Jacob Gebert to relate to the meeting the story of the baths at the two latter places the baths were good paying establishments. At San Jose they had not been so successful, probably on account of the smallness of the city and the proximity to San Francisco. The Alameda baths were fine, and paid well. The best paying baths he saw were the Palace, in San Francisco. They were located near North Beach, and although they were distant from the center of the city, were liberally patronized, and were a splendid investment for the owners. The main tank is 110 feet long, 10 feet wide and from three to seven feet deep. The location was such that the water had to be pumped for a long distance, and the expense was large, but still the baths paid well. There were four tub baths, besides the swimming bath, and they are also well patronized. He said he had a proposition before the committee for bath location in Sacramento, but he was not sure of the location, no matter where located, and would be a stockholder whether his land and wells were chosen or not.

At this point the Chairman on Nominations returned and reported advising that the Directors for the association be C. A. Yoerk, A. Bonnheim, C. P. Dillman, A. Abbott, E. B. Willis, V. S. McClatchy, Dr. Wallace A. Briggs.

Prior to the retiring of the committee Mr. Yoerk requested that he be not named as a Director, as also did Mr. Bonnheim, both gentlemen not wishing to be thought desirous of pushing themselves forward. The committee ignored their requests, and the meeting, on motion of Mr. Seidler, unanimously adopted the report and elected the gentlemen named.

Mr. Bonnheim then proceeded to state the propositions made to the Canvassing Committee and the results of some of their inquiries as to sites. The propositions were:

1. T. P. Gilman, Fifth and M, 160x80, \$7,500, and will take \$500 in stock.

2. Jacob Gebert, O. Twentieth and Twenty-first, 160x100, with eight-year-old trees inside and outside, high-grade land, with easement through store front, \$5,500, will take \$1,500 in stock. Will furnish hot and cold water from deep well and boilers at \$5 a day for days used.

J. F. Hill, L. Thirteenth and Fourteenth, 80x100, \$7,500, \$200 in stock. Fine water, engines and boilers, to be used as can be agreed.

Fifteenth street, opposite the Pavilion, 80x100, can be had for \$5,000.

Mr. Woodson was called on as to other propositions. He said he was not authorized to make any, but the President of the Capital Gas and Electric Light Company, Mr. Steinman, had offered to furnish electric motive power at almost any point, also that the property of the company on Sixth street would soon be for rental.

The committee B. R. Crocker had said he would sell the Old Pavilion property for \$20,000.

Mr. Hagne said he had presented a proposition for the water front at W street, but had become convinced it was too far one side, and had withdrawn it. He, however, favored Mrs. Crocker's block, Second and T streets. The land was well located, and hot water and surplus steam could be had from the Gas and Electric Company very cheap in any quantity. He had no ax to grind, and was for the baths no matter where located.

Mr. Gilman advocated the choice of his property at Fifth and M streets, and pointed out its advantages.

Carl Strodel thought the Fifteenth and M streets lot the heart of the city, as being on two railway lines and easy of access. He was for the baths anyhow, no matter where located.

Mr. Kinross proposed a resolution relative to location, that was on motion of Mr. Franklin laid on the table, as it was thought it would be better to hamper the Directors. In the course of the debate it brought on, Mr. Willis thanked the meet-

ing for electing him, and suggested that the whole matter be left to the Directors after the meeting had informed itself as much as it wished. He expressed his faith in the scheme, and his belief that it would be carried out to complete success.

Mr. Kinross expressed the belief that a central location would greatly aid the work.

Mr. Wittenbrock said the Association should start free-handed, and own its own machinery and plant. No one could guarantee to furnish the Association.

Mr. Woodson stated the result of his inquiries and reading on the subject, what the cost would probably be, the income, the sale of privileges, etc. He believed if sub-committees were named at once all the stock needed to be issued could be disposed of.

Mr. Hagne moved that the Directors be requested to incorporate. Carried.

It was ordered that the whole matter of securing further stock subscriptions be referred to the Directors.

The meeting then adjourned to the call of the Directors.

At the conclusion of the meeting many remained and more freely talked of the whole scheme, and the unanimous expression was that it could be made an energetic during warm weather, and the structures put up in the fall or earlier if possible, and that they should be neat, attractive, spacious, and have nothing of the cheap and unsubstantial about them.

THREE ACES NO GOOD.

A Truckee Receives a Lesson in Sacramento Poker-Playing.

Yesterday a veritable Truckee came to the city, and as he had sampled the liquors at all the stations along the railroad he was not very clear-headed when he got here. He soon fell in with a rouser known as "Slim Jim," who invited him to play poker, and he accepted.

They played one hand, when the "sure-thing" rounder dealt the Truckee three aces in the next hand. He then suggested that they play that hand at poker. Three aces make a pretty good poker hand in Truckee, and the stranger took the bait as readily as would a Truckee river trout. The Truckee revealed the King, Queen and Jack of clubs, which he said beat four aces in Sacramento.

At the same time he grabbed the Hoosier's \$5 and walked off. The latter complained to officer Gibson, and after an all-day search the latter found the sharpener, who had changed his apparel and shaved off his beard, and arrested him on a charge of robbery.

Later in the day the Truckee denied that he had been robbed, and said he didn't want to be detained as a witness for a couple of weeks or a month.

As he denied losing the money Slim Jim was set at liberty, but officer Gibson has instructions to run him out of town.

JOHN SKELTON'S CHARACTER.

He Alleges That He Has Been Defamed by W. P. Campbell.

John Skelton has commenced suit against W. P. Campbell for \$5,000 damages, for alleged defamation of character.

Skelton, in his complaint, declares that last March Campbell said, in the presence of other persons: "You robbed Mrs. Kreiger of \$50," and also said to certain parties: "John Skelton robbed one of the parties of the sum of \$50." Skelton pronounces the statements false, and avers that Campbell knew them to be such when he uttered them.

The plaintiff also retained the law firm of Johnson, Johnson & Johnson to represent him in court.

IT WAS WARM ENOUGH.

The signal service temperature at 5 A. M., and 5 P. M. yesterday was 58° and 84°, with fresh southerly winds and a cloudless sky. The highest and lowest was 96° and 58°.

The highest and lowest temperature one year ago yesterday was 83° and 54°, and one year ago to-day 88° and 58°.

The highest and lowest at Red Bluff yesterday was 100° and 70°.

Splendid Fruit.

Mr. A. Menke yesterday left at this office a box of Gros pines, which were grown on his middle ranch, near Mantle's Crossing, in this county. The fruit is the finest of its class we have ever seen, each pine measuring about seven inches in circumference. Mr. Menke says the Gros pines is a prolific bearer and a splendid shipper.

Suit on a Promissory Note.

Suit has been commenced in Justice of the Peace Devine's Court by George W. Chesley & Co. against William P. Harlow for the recovery of \$241.27 alleged to be due them on a promissory note. Attorney's fees and costs are also asked for in the complaint. Ed. J. Dwyer will represent the plaintiffs in court.

He Wasn't On the Frontier.

Yesterday afternoon a hard-looking tough, named Tom Doyle, assaulted a young man named E. Smith, who was in charge of a table at the Fourth and K street pool hall. The assault was wholly without cause, and officer Gibson locked Doyle up for "future reference."

Auction To-Day.

Bell & Co., the auctioneers, will sell at 10 A. M. to-day a number of horses, wagons, buggies, harness, etc., and one entire house of furniture, including an elegant parlor set, silverware, and other articles. The sale will take place at the salerooms, 1009 1011 J street.

Showing Visitors About.

Supervisors Bates and Tebbets yesterday afternoon took the visiting delegates to the Anti-Debris Conference out to the County Hospital to show them how Sacramento cares for her poor and indigent people.

To Register Voters.

County Clerk Hamilton yesterday appointed as deputies to register voters in county precincts, Hiram W. Johnson, of the Union House, and John E. Butler, of White Rock.

Baseball.

At Snowflake Park to-morrow afternoon there will be a baseball contest between the Sacramento and San Francisco. McCarthy will pitch for the visitors, while Harper will do the twirling for the home team.

Look Out for Burglars.

John W. Brady's residence, 2118 K street, was entered by burglars yesterday morning, and about \$10 in money taken from his trousseau.

Ladies' Day.

Ladies and their escorts are invited to inspect Sacramento's Grand Cafe Royal to-night between 1 and 3 o'clock. No gentlemen unless accompanied by a lady, and nothing will be sold during those hours. The doors will be thrown open to the general public in the evening at 7 o'clock. H. D. Gamble.

All Lines! All Lines!

Dress goods in our sale to-day at 5c a yard. Shoes! shoes! The greatest values in men's boots you ever saw. See show window. Women's fine French kids, misses' fine shoes, all under anybody in price in our August sale to-day. Red House.

At our grand clearance sale, commencing to-day, you can buy a \$7.50 suit for \$7.50, a \$10 suit for \$5, and so on, as we intend to close out all summer suits and straw hats at 50 cents on the dollar. Convince yourself by giving me a call. Charles Robin, 612 and 614 K street.

The finest stock of groceries and the best assortment of teas at prices that will defy competition. Dorrance's new cash grocery, 817 J street.

On and after August 11th all barber shops close at 8 P. M. Saturdays excepted. Sundays and holidays at 12 noon.

REGISTERING VOTERS.

THE DUTY TO BE SHARED BY THE CLERK AND ASSESSOR.

No Pay to be Allowed for Registering in the City, but County Registration to be Paid For.

At yesterday's session of the Board of Supervisors the only members present were Messrs. Black, Bates and Tebbets, Mr. Green being ill, and Chairman Ross having been called to San Francisco by the sudden illness of his wife. Mr. Black presided.

When the Board was ready for business Win. J. Davis, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, appeared and asked that the duty of registering voters be conferred upon the County Assessor, who is so charged by law, but that this could not be done unless the Board provides for that official's compensation. If not done by the Assessor the work would devolve upon the County Clerk. That official being a candidate for re-election, the Republican Committee felt that it would not be fair to have him take charge of a matter of such importance.

If the County Clerk were to do the work of registration it would have to be paid for, and it would cost no more to have the Assessor do the work than to have the Clerk do it. Outside the city it would not probably cost more than from \$300 to \$400, and the law provides that when the Assessor makes a sworn statement that he requires the assistance of the Board must allow therefor.

Supervisor Bates said that he had been opposed to the new register from the start, but the assessor, by the way, was based upon the fact that the County Clerk had sufficient clerical help in his office to do the work of registration. If there were anything in that action unfair to any party he would be willing to have his resolution ordering the County Clerk to do the work rescinded. He thought Clerk Hamilton would have the work done in a manner fair to all parties, and he had no objection to his doing it. The assessor, however, was a serious objection to his doing it (Bates) as he was going to have the Board's action rescinded.

Mr. Davis said there should be no partitioning in this matter. The Clerk's office is now being organized, and in the interest of one particular candidate for office, and he did not think it was right.

Mr. Tebbets said the Republican political party of this city had a right to a large number of "bobs" on the register for the purpose of controlling the election, and he did not blame the Democratic majority of the Board for wanting and ordering a new register. The assessor, however, was a serious objection to his doing it (Bates) as he was going to have the Board's action rescinded.

Mr. Hamilton said he was not going to do the work of registering voters without extra compensation. The Clerk's office is filled with Republican deputies, with one exception, and he (Tebbet) repudiated the insinuation thrown out that Republicans would not get a fair show at Mr. Hamilton's hands. The Supervisors proposed to allow the assessor to select deputies to register the voters in outside precincts and to pay him fifteen cents per name. The Assessor also has the right to register voters on the list of "bobs" on the register for the purpose of controlling the election, and he did not blame the Democratic majority of the Board for wanting and ordering a new register.

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the assessor say that McPherson made some sharp reply, and then both began calling each other names. Finally Duckworth drew a knife and advanced toward McPherson. As he raised it and was about to strike, Tyler sprang between the two, and received a gash in the arm for his trouble. Duckworth then went into the hotel and up to his room, and the other two repaired to the hotel bar.

While Tyler's arm was being bandaged by McPherson, Duckworth returned and resumed the quarrel with McPherson. The latter asked for a glass of beer, and upon overtaking McPherson on the sidewalk slashed him several times with a razor which he had procured from his room.

Police officer Snook happened along shortly after and arrested Duckworth on two charges of assault to murder. Duckworth will be examined in the Police Court to-day. Neither Tyler nor McPherson are dangerously wounded.

He Will be Sentenced Next Tuesday for Using City Water.

Elmer Mayo was examined in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of having violated the water ordinance—having turned on one of the mains without permission from the authorities.

The principal witness for the prosecution was a boy named Johnny Toubey, who testified that his father dug up the earth from the stop-cock and Mr. Mayo turned it on. The boy also said that Mr. Mayo had tried to persuade him not to tell the truth in court, and had offered him money if he would keep silent.

Mayo cross-examined the lad and got him to admit that he was subject to fits and did not know what he was talking about. The boy, however, declared that according to the doctor's statement he was all right.

Mayo testified that he did not turn on the water, as told by the other witnesses, but that he was guilty as charged, and ordered him to appear next Tuesday for sentence.

Deputy State Mineralogist H. L. Wiley is in the city.

G. G. Blanchard, of Placerville, came down to the city yesterday.

SCIENTIFIC PARAGRAPHS.

Tea is said to be the only unadulterated beverage to be found in England.

A couple of drops of camphor on the toothbrush will give the mouth a clean, sweet taste.

The experiment of tanning leather with palm oil has been successfully tried at Anahachicola, Fla.

Uranium is now classed among the rare metals; on account of its electrical resistance it is likely to be used in electrical insulation.

The new moth traps are made on the fair lamp idea, and a little phosphorus is supposed to draw the moth into the trap's embracing contents.

The mineral called turba or bazzolina, recently discovered in Bahia, furnishes an oil akin to petroleum, a paraffine suitable for the manufacture of candles and a good lubricating oil.

An incandescent lamp—16 candle power and 46 volts—lasted 11,005 hours before it gave way. Several others lasted for more than 8,000 hours, and the average life of 31 lamps was 4,227 hours.

If you have a great deal of writing to do it is recommended that you should have a number of pencils or penholders of different sizes handy. Frequent change rests the hand and prevents cramps.

Sheet iron is rolled so thin at the Pittsburg mills that twelve thousand sheets are required to make a single inch in thickness. Light shines as readily through one of these sheets as it does through ordinary tissue paper.

The cheapening of aluminum has led to a proposition to construct arc lamps of this material as preferable on account of lightness and qualities of resisting rust in comparison with iron, steel or brass for outdoor use.

A new element, named "damaria," is said to have been discovered in the crater of an extinct volcano in Denmarland. It has an atomic weight of only 0.5, or half that of hydrogen, so it is the lightest substance known.

The use of the telephone in war is claiming the attention of governments. In Germany the telephone, like the telegraph and railroad, is controlled by the government, and telephone officials are assigned to a regular place on the field, to be taken on the commencement of hostilities. In Bulgaria recently the entire Board of Trade of the country was assembled by help of the telephone, in less than half an hour.

A railroad that Rains built. A day or two after Channoy M. Dewey sailed for Europe a stranger sauntered into the office of the President of the New York Central Railroad and asked to see Mr. Dewey.

"He has come to Europe," said the colored sentinel at the door.

"Can I see Mr. Dewey?" said the stranger.

"He's gone to Europe, too," was the reply.

"Well, can I see Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt?" was the next question.

"He is in Newport," was the answer.

"Can I see W. K. Vanderbilt?"

"He is in Newport."

"Where can I find Vice-President Clarke?"

"Where is Vice-President Hayden?"

"He is out of town."

"And Vice-President Webb?"

"He is in Europe."

"Can I see Superintendent Tracy?"

"He is up the road."

"Well, where is General Passenger Agent Daniels?"

"He has gone to Cape May."

"Well, who is in running this road?" exclaimed the stranger impatiently.

"I guess it do be runnin' itself," replied the imperturbable sentinel.—New York Times.

The Hooded Seal.

An interesting denizen of the ice-fields off the Greenland coast and Labrador coast is the hooded seal, or hooded seal. This is an ungainly beast, often larger than an ox. He lies in a great heap on the ice, and his color of coat. On days when the sun is strong, as spring advances, the ice fairly comes off his glistening skin. I have sometimes seen him lying so still, and bathed in his perspiration of oil, that I imagined him dead, and "rendering" out in the heat. The seal-hunters call him the "dog hood," because he has a huge hood or membrane consisting of blubber and a tough tissue, several inches thick, which in the twinkling of an eye he can draw over his head. He is then safe from all ordinary assault, being shielded all over the body by several inches thick of blubber or fat, through which the heaviest shot of the hunter's gun cannot reach vital parts. The greenhorn delights to capture the pelt of a dog hood, but the experienced hunter is just as content to let the ugly brute alone.—Harper's Young People.

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The general manager of the Mopans in London in Paris gets a salary of \$300,000 a year.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's pills.

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

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POLITICAL.

H. C. ROSS.

CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR. Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Wm. B. Hamilton.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY CLERK of Sacramento county, 1890-1891.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties interested, that at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento county, California, held on the 10th day of June, 1890, an order was duly made and entered calling for the re-registration of the voters of said county, and that the said order is now in force, and that the voters of said county are notified that they will have to be re-registered, as provided by said section and in conformity with this order.

W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk of Board of Supervisors Sacramento county, California.

FRUITS, SEED, PRODUCE, ETC.

W. H. WOOD & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN California and Oregon Produce and Fruit. POTATOES A SPECIALTY.

Nos. 117 to 125 J St., Sacramento.

S. GERSON & CO.

WHOLESALE.

Fruit, Produce & Commission Merchants.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

THE SACRAMENTO MARKET.

CARRIES THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Fruit, Produce, Fish, Poultry, Game, etc., to be found in the city.

CURTIS BROS. & CO.

308, 310 and 312 K Street, Sacramento. Telephone 317. Postoffice Box 333.

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WHOLESALE.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

PACIFIC SYSTEM.

August 1, 1890.

Trains LEAVE and are due to ARRIVE at SACRAMENTO.

LEAVE. TRAINS RUN DAILY. ARRIVE.

6:30 A. M. ... California and Napa. 11:40 A. M. ... California and Napa.

8:30 A. M. ... California and Napa. 1:40 P. M. ... California and Napa.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

Sacramento, California. Capital stock paid up, \$25,000.00. Reserve and surplus, \$10,000.00. Term and Ordinary Deposits Received. Dividends Paid Semi-annually. Money Loaned on Real Estate Only. Geo. W. Lorenz, Cashier. Geo. W. Lorenz, President.

NATIONAL BANK.

D. O. Mills & Co. Sacramento, Cal.—Founded, 1850.

SACRAMENTO STATE BANK.

Does a General Banking Business. Drafts drawn on all Principal Cities of the World. Saturday Hours, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

THE OROCKEE-WOOLWORTH.

National Bank of San Francisco. 322 PINE STREET. PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. (Successors to Crocker, Woolworth & Co.) DIRECTORS: CHARLES CROCKER, President; J. P. FAIRBANKS, Vice-President; J. D. WOODBURN, Cashier; J. H. BROWN, Treasurer; J. H. BROWN, Secretary.

THE SACRAMENTO LUMBER COMPANY.

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AN UNEXPECTED VISIT.

It was with the air of a man profoundly indifferent to his own successes that Gerard Strickland, twining his cuffs and stretching his arms before letting his hands fall into his lap, sank back into the luxurious armchair by his library fire, after throwing on the table the letter that announced his promotion to an enviable post in the civil service. As he thought of the past his advancement seemed to him no subject for congratulations, but only one of those grim jests with which fortune delights to mock disappointed men.

An old man servant, one of the sort growing rare, entered the room with an evening paper. He laid it at his master's side and stood at a respectful distance, waiting, half hesitating, with some anxiety legible in his countenance.

"Well, Thomas?" asked Strickland.

"I beg your pardon, sir; but do you remember what day it is to-day?"

"No, Thomas."

"Your wedding day, sir."

Strickland's face clouded.

"I did not know, sir, whether you would wish for dinner the same wine as you used to have."

"No, Thomas; I shall probably dine at the club."

"I ordered dinner, as usual, sir, and a bouquet, in case—"

"Quite right, Thomas, quite right."

For an instant the heart of the promoted official sank. The fidelity of his old domestic was humiliating. How he would have once resented the suggestion that Thomas would remember this anniversary better than himself. And that it should fall to the old servant to order from the florist the bouquet Gerard himself had been formerly so proud to bring home on this evening to his wife. But the slight sense of annoyance passed away quickly.

It was with absolute indifference that, seeing the man servant still waiting, he asked:

"Anything else, Thomas?"

"This morning, when you had just gone, a lady called. Hearing you were not at home, she said she should call again this evening, about six. She wished to see you on important business."

"Her name?"

"She left none."

"Did John say what she was like?"

"Rather tall, sir, a young lady, dark, and fashionably dressed."

"If she calls I will see her. You may go, Thomas." The servant left Strickland continued to himself: "Tall, young, dark, business with me. Who can she be?"

"The lady is here, sir, in the drawing-room," said Thomas, returning to the library after about ten minutes.

Strickland went to the drawing-room. At the door he paused a moment to steal a look at the visitor. She was seated at the table, idly turning the leaves of a photograph album. Her back was toward him, and he could distinguish only the tall and graceful figure of a woman, well dressed and wearing expensive lace.

"Madam?" he said, advancing.

The lady turned, and Strickland started as if he had received an electric shock. To conceal, to the best of his ability, his surprise, and the sudden pallor of his face, he made her a profound bow.

"I hope I am not inconveniencing you," she said, at the same time returning his salute. Then, with a quiet ease, she selected a chair and sat down.

"Not in the least; I am at your service," said Strickland.

"As I shall have myself of your condescension, I hope that was not merely a compliment."

"May I ask how I can oblige you?"

The lady looked the soft fur of her muff, and once or twice lifted her searching eyes to his face. Apparently she was hesitating to name the purpose of her visit. Meanwhile, Strickland gratified his eyes with a good look at her, lovely, fascinating still, as the first day he had seen her. Only her pure profile had gained more decision, and her eyes had a profounder meaning than when he last looked into them; as those of a woman who had lived and suffered.

"At length she said—"

"Do you still correspond with my father?"

"Yes. It is, however, a fortnight since I last wrote to him."

"I received a letter from him yesterday. He is coming to town to-morrow."

"This time Strickland made no attempt to conceal his surprise."

"To-morrow? Your father who never leaves home?"

"The medical men order him to the south coast, and he will, on his way, stop in town, to spend the night with—"

She paused.

"His daughter," said Strickland.

"He says his son! And so we find ourselves in a pleasant embarrassment."

She leaned back, and with a small hand began drumming a waltz on the table at her side.

"You call it pleasant," said Strickland.

"I did not come here to discuss words, but to discover a plan of action."

"I see none."

"And you are a politician, a man of genius! If those subtle arts that have been so successfully employed in your own advancement could be, without prejudice to you, once employed to extricate me from—"

"Excuse me, madam; but your reproaches are scarcely likely to assist me to exercise my imagination."

"Bah! Well, I have a plan. First, I do not wish, cost what it may, to let my father know—the truth."

"The unhappy truth?"

She made a little grimace and proceeded:

"My father would be cruelly hurt, and the sins of the children ought not to be visited upon their parents. My remorse—I beg your pardon, that is of no consequence here—she looked aside to warn him not to expostulate, and continued: "Hitherto, thanks to our precautions, the distance of my father's residence and the seclusion in which he prefers to live, he has spared the sorrow. To-morrow, my clever edifice of dutiful falsehood falls to the ground, and I at least am unable to conjecture the consequences."

"And I?"

"Mr. Strickland, it is absolutely necessary to prevent this scandal. I trust you will assist me. My father must find us together; and we must avoid everything that would serve to awaken suspicion."

She spoke sadly and as earnestly. A deep shadow of concern settled on her face. She was wrapped in thought, he delayed the answer. His visitor became impatient.

"Your promised courtesy costs too much," she demanded.

"No, I am ready. But I see many difficulties. The servants?"

"Give the new man-servant I found here this morning a holiday. I will speak to Thomas."

"If a friend should call?"

"You will see no one."

"If we meet your father, people will see us together."

"We will go in a closed carriage."

"Your father will stay here several hours. Good and simple-hearted as he is, do you believe it possible he will not recognize—bachelor's house?"

"I will send my work, my music, and so on, this evening, to my room?"

"Is as you left it?"

"Sentimentality?"

"No—respect?"

"Have you any further objections?"

"None. It remains to be seen whether we shall be able to deceive Mr. Gregory."

"By playing the affectionate couple. Can you remember your graces and

fooleries of two years ago?" she asked sarcastically.

"No; I have forgotten them," replied Strickland with a frown.

And the two looked into each other's eyes, like two duellists.

"Where will you come here?" asked Strickland.

"This evening. I will bring my things, and I shall slightly disarrange them and that. I hope I shall not inconvenience you. You are not expecting any one?"

"No, I was going out. If you wish I will stay and assist you. My engagement is unimportant."

"Pray go. We should have to talk, and we have nothing to say to each other."

"Nothing. Will you dine here?"

"No, thanks. I'll go home now and return by and by."

She rose. Strickland bowed in response to her bow, conducted her to the door without another word, and returned with a sense of relief to the library.

When he returned home, shortly after midnight, the house had resumed its aspect long strange to it. Lights were burning in the drawing room and a little alteration in the arrangement of the furniture had restored to the room a forgotten grace. Bouquets of flowers filled the vases, and a faint sweetness of violets floated about the hall and staircase. The piano was open, and some music stood on the bookstand.

On the boudoir table was a work basket. By the hearth his visitor was sitting in a low chair, her little feet half buried in the bear-skin rug, and her head reposed on her hand, while she gazed wistfully into the fire.

Was it a dream? Bertha's flowers; Bertha's music. Bertha herself in his home again! Two years' misery cancelled in an evening! In a moment rushing across his memory a golden vision, a proud and beautiful girl, and the bitter day of separation. He turned away and passed to his room, saying "Good night!"

"Good night!" replied his wife without moving.

The strange event that had taken place in Gerard Strickland's house prevented none of its inmates enjoying a wholesome night's rest. Bertha, persuaded that to-morrow's comedy could effect no real change in her relation to her husband, went to her room with the feelings of one who spends a night in a hotel. Strickland, similarly regarding the past as irretrievable, read in bed for half an hour and then fell asleep.

To get married they had both committed a thousand follies. After meeting her at a table, Strickland had pursued her half over Europe, vanquished the difficulties of an approach to her father in his secluded country house, and ultimately, assisted by the lady's prayers and tears, gained the old man's reluctant consent to surrender his idolized daughter. The young man, passionately attached to each other, enjoyed fifteen months of remarkable happiness, and then came the end.

Bertha became jealous. Devoted to her husband, proud, hasty, immoderate in all her thoughts and emotions, she resented, with all the intensity of her nature, the meeting between Strickland and a former flame, a dance, a note, half an hour's conversation. The husband unfortunately met her passionate expostulations with the disdainful indifference of an easy temper.

The inevitable consequence followed, a bitter misunderstanding. An impudent servant, a malicious acquaintance, half a dozen venomous tongues, lashed the wife's jealousy into madness. An explanation demanded from her husband was refused with sneer. He had begun to think her a proud, unloving woman, and under the circumstances, judged self-justification ridiculous. The following morning she entered his library with a marvelous calmness, without quivering over a single word, announcing to him their final separation—forever. Taken by surprise, Strickland tried to temporize, acknowledged he had been thoughtless, did all in a man's power to avoid the rupture. Bertha only replied so proudly and with so much severity that self-respect forbade him further defenses.

They separated. Strickland externally bore his misfortune with quietness, and in counsel with his own conscience, concluded his life broken and ruined by his own want of tact. The husband and wife met two or three times, as people meet who barely know each other. He devoted himself to professional duties, resumed some of his bachelor habits and amused himself as he could. She led a quiet, almost solitary life, restricting her pleasures to such simple enjoyments as she could provide herself at home, and seldom appearing in public.

On one point both agreed—to write regularly to Bertha's father, repeating such stereotyped phrases as: "Bertha is well and sends her love. I believe she has a good day's work." "Gerard is well and at present very busy. He will not this year be able to accompany me to the sea-side."

It will be easily believed that to go to her father's house and ask a favor of him had cost Bertha's pride a struggle.

"For papa's sake! for papa's sake!" she repeated to herself, to steel her nerves to the humiliation, which, however, Strickland's cold courtesy had considerably lessened.

If he would be equally considerate on the morrow, a little spirit, a little self-command, and some clever pretending might enable them safely to conduct her father through the few hours to be spent in town, to see him off to Victoria and, with a polite bow, to separate and return to their several residences.

Dinner was ended. Mr. Gregory smiled contentment and happiness, and the two actors at the opposite ends of the table, of necessity smiled, too.

Their parts had proved difficult. From the moment the first gentleman's arrival they had had to call each other by their Christian names, and to use the little endearments of two married people still in love. More than once, a word, an intonation that sounded like an echo of the dead past made Strickland pale and Bertha tremble. Their embarrassment momentarily increased. The more perfect their dissimulation, the bittier was the secret remorse that rung the hearts of both of them, while they exchanged for meaningless things, words, looks, and smiles, once the sacred signs of affection. With the fear of betraying themselves was intermingled another, a misgiving lest, while they acted affection, they should be guilty of real feelings warmer than the courteous indifference with which they desired to regard each other.

On the stairs, when Mr. Gregory, preceding them, was for an instant out of sight, Bertha turned back and bestowed on her husband a grim look of fatigue and despair. "How are we to continue this?"

"This only till to-morrow, Bertha," he replied in an undertone, wishing to help her. But the Christian name (which, because he had in the last two hours used it so frequently, unwittingly slipped from his lips) caused her to turn her face away with an angry frown.

By the fire in the back drawing-room Mr. Gregory appeared actuated by a desire to ask all the most awkward questions, and to broach all the topics of conversation difficult for his host and hostess.

"Letters are welcome, Bertha," he said, "when people cannot meet, but I have enjoyed my little visit more than all the pages you have sent me. There is very little in letters. Don't you think your wife grows handsomer, Strickland?"

"I tell her so every day."

"And so he tells me, Bertha. His letters are all about you. You have a model husband, my dear."

"I have, papa."

Strickland hung his head and regarded the pattern of the carpet.

BRADYROTINE cured headaches for John Flannery, Savannah, Ga.

"I should like to see your house, Bertha," said Mr. Gregory, after a moment.

The little party set out on a tour of the mansion. After an inspection of several rooms, a Strickland preceded them into the breakfast room, the father stopped his daughter and said:

"Bertha, where is your mother's portrait?"

"The frame had got shabby and we have sent it to be regilt," replied the daughter promptly.

"Where does it generally hang?"

She assigned to the picture, which she had taken away with her, the first empty space on the wall that met her eye.

"I don't think that a very good place," said the old man. "Ah, what a woman she was! What a wonderful woman! You owe her your wife. When she was leaving me, poor dear! she made me promise never to hesitate to make any sacrifice that should be for Bertha's happiness, and so, when my little girl came to me and said, 'Papa, I can never be happy without Gerard,' I thought of my dear wife, and let her go. I feared when I sent her abroad I should lose her. Well, you were made for each other. Do you remember your first meeting in Paris?"

They remembered it.

The tour of the house was complete, and they returned to the drawing-room, Gerard and his wife congratulating themselves, not without reason, that the good papa was not very observant, for many a token of something abnormal had been plain enough.

With a common sigh of relief the two actors sank into their respective corners of their carriage, after seeing Mr. Gregory off the next morning. Strickland, not a word was spoken. Bertha watched the drops of rain that trickled down the windows. Gerard studied the back of the coachman. They had again become strangers.

Presently, moving accidentally, Strickland touched his wife's arm.

"I beg your pardon," he said.

"Pray do not mention it."

Perfect strangers! Yet both in the silence were anxiously meditating every event of the last few hours, remembering the most trifling impressions, and studying all they signified. As they came near a cross street the husband asked:

"Shall I drive you to your own home?"

"I am coming to yours, to superintendent the packing. My maid cannot do it alone."

On arriving, the wife at once went to her chamber. Strickland, conscious of utter purposelessness, returned to the back drawing room and took up the paper. Bertha passed backward and forward. Once or twice he caught a glimpse of her moving about the room. At last he looked up.

"You will tire yourself," he said; "cannot I assist you?"

"No, thank you. I have nearly done."

A few minutes later she came and seated herself on the opposite side of the fire. She appeared tired, as she sat she looked around to see if anything had been forgotten.

"I think it rains less," said Strickland, who had laid down the paper.

"No; it rains just the same as before."

"I have sent to know."

The carriage would be ready in ten minutes. Those ten minutes seemed an eternity. When the servant entered to say the carriage waited Bertha rose and stood for a little while before the mirror, arranging her hair and ribbons with difficulty, for her fingers trembled. Then she slowly drew on her gloves and turned toward her husband. He had risen and was standing waiting.

"Good morning," she said, bowing slightly.

He bowed, but made no reply. She turned, and quietly, with calm, even steps, walked from the room. She could hear that he followed her.

They were in the hall. Suddenly he stepped to her side.

"Bertha! You are not going without first forgiving me?" he exclaimed in a voice in which grief mingled with passion.

She turned round and in an instant had thrown herself into his arms.

"Pardoning! You will never leave me again!"

"No, no, love. Never."

—Henry Oresswell, in Murray's Magazine.

THE FOOL'S PRAYER.

The royal feast was done; the King sought some new sport to his care, And to his knights he said, "Sir Fool, Kneel down and make for us a prayer."

The jester doffed his cap and bells And stood the mock suit without end; They could not see the bitter smile Behind the painted grin he wore.

He bowed his head and bent his knee You a few days ago." "Gerard is well and at present very busy. He will not this year be able to accompany me to the sea-side."

His pleading voice arose, "O Lord, Be merciful to me, a fool!"

"No pity, Lord, could change the heart From red with wrong to white as snow; The red must lead the sin, but Lord, Be merciful to me, a fool."

"Tis not by guilt the onward sweep Of truth and right O Lord, we say: 'Tis by our follies that so long We hold the heaven from earth away."

These clumsy feet in the mire Go crushing blossoms without end; These hard, well-meaning hands we thrust Among the heart-strings of a friend."

The ill-fated truth we might have kept Who knows how sharp it pierced and stung! The word he had not meant to say, Who knows how greatly we are wrong?"

"Our faults no tenses should cleanse them all; But our blunders, O, in shame, Before the eyes of heaven we fall."

"Earth bears no balsam for mistakes; Men crown the knave and scourge the fool That did his will; but the Lord, Be merciful to me, a fool."

The room was hushed; in silence arose The King and sought his garden cool; And wailed and wailed and murmured low, "Be merciful to me, a fool."

A Sensible Precaution.

Though disease cannot always be conquered, its first approach can be checked. But not only is the use of a medicinal safeguard to be recommended on the first appearance of a malady, but a wise discrimination should be exercised in the choice of a remedy. For thirty years or more Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the religious specific for dyspepsia, fever and ague, a loss of physical stamina, liver complaint and other disorders, and has been most emphatically indorsed by medical men as a health and strength restorative. It is indeed a wise precaution to use this sovereign fortifying agent at the first signs of the early stages of disease, for it effectually counteracts all the maladies belongs to that large class. Not only is it efficacious, but pure and harmless.

Real "Die" Stuffs.

"Twas a druggist's smart apprentice— Are they all so com'pos mentis?"

When a lady asked for dye stuffs used to color straw for hats.

This young aspirant for college.

This bright seeker after knowledge.

Asked her if she wanted stychnine or some common tannin-tint.

Hoo's Sassafras is peculiar in strength and economy. It is the only medicine of kind that can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Try a bottle and you will be convinced of its merit.

The Russian saloon for tea drinking is an interesting feature of life in Russian cities. The waiters are attired in white from head to foot, with a large black purse at the waist, and all are men. The drink alone is very lenient, and the sugar eaten from the hand. Eleven or fifteen cups are not too many for an old tea drinker.

BRADYROTINE cured headaches for John Flannery, Savannah, Ga.

WHY THE SKY IS BLUE.

Various Prominent Heavenly Tints Analyzed.

[From the Cincinnati Times-Star.]

"You have all noticed," said the Professor, "that when we look away from the sun into the cloudless sky the heavens appear blue; when, however, we look in the direction of the sun, especially when, after sunset, we look toward the western horizon, the color is a yellowish red. With the spectroscopic it can be shown that the white light from the sun is produced by a mingling of different colored rays. Indeed this can be shown by means of a triangular prism, say one of the pendants of a chandelier. One of these placed in the path of a beam of light will project on a screen a band of seven colors—red, orange, yellow, green, light blue, dark blue and violet. Understanding this, we can readily see how the effect is produced when a piece of blue glass is interposed, or red when red glass is used. All but the blue and red rays respectively are absorbed; these, however, pass through freely, and we say that the body is blue, or red, when really the color is not a property of the glass, and is not a sense, but of the sunlight. What has this to do with the sky colors? I will now show you."

"Dissolve a little white castile soap in a tumbler of water, so as to make the water turbidly milky. Place a dark screen behind the tumbler and hold the whole so that the sunlight must be reflected from the liquid before it can reach your eye. The liquid will appear blue. Hold it next in a direct line toward the sun and it appears yellowish red. Now these are the exact appearances of the sky. Sky light is refracted light. The water particles in the atmosphere, like the particles of soap in the water, refract blue light; while the background of darkness surrounding the earth replaced the black screen. The color of the solution of soap and water, transmitted yellow and red rays but slightly refracted, while the blue, being a weak color, is refracted too low to be seen; hence when we look toward the source of light in the evening or morning the sky is of a yellowish red color. This effect is most pronounced when the sun is directly in the line, because when the sun is near the horizon the rays travel a greater distance in the air in order to reach the earth than when directly above us. Consequently the blue rays are more thoroughly refracted."

The atmosphere has many effects in modifying the appearance of the sky and the heavenly bodies. Look at Venus over there near the horizon and just below the crescent moon, which has come into plain view while we have been talking on account of the darkness of the sky. Its real distance from the horizon is not as great as it appears, for the rays of light which it reflects to us, and which it receives from the sun, are bent downward by the atmosphere. As the effect is the same that which would be produced were there no atmosphere, by rays proceeding from a higher star, we locate the body in a more elevated position than the one which it actually occupies. Put a dime on the bottom of a glass filled with water and you have conditions with a similar effect. If you place your hand where you think that you see the coin you will not touch it, but a spot perhaps an inch above the true bottom."

Again, do you notice how steadily Venus shines? If you are here an hour later, when the stars are all out, you will observe that all those near the horizon, the others to a smaller extent, are merrily twinkling. This appearance, made familiar to all of us by the old nursery rhyme, "Twinkle, twinkle, little star," is not noticeable in the case of any planet except Mercury, and has been the subject of much study on the part of scientific men. The facts seem to support this theory, for where the air is the densest—near the horizon—the effect is most noticeable, where it is the rarest—in our zenith—it is less marked."

A BOY'S STRANGE DEED.

Powder Blown into One Ear Comes Out of the Other.

"You have heard the saying, 'In one ear and out of the other,' said a young Boston specialist to a doctor, who, with- out waiting for a reply, the doctor continued: 'I've seen many strange things in my practice, but the most startling was a practical demonstration of that ancient saw, 'I treat diseases of the eye and ear, and I have known very little of physiology, you probably do know that the ear drum is the instrument of hearing. There are strange peculiarities of that same ear drum. For instance, I once had a man come to me who could hear very little, but I had him in my hands. He did not know what the trouble was, and when, after an examination, I told him that it would be necessary to make an opening in his ear drum, he said that he supposed that he would never be able to hear again. You see, he held the popular notion that with the drum head is broken it gives no sound."

"After some persuasion he consented to have the drum opened, and he was able to hear again."

THE DIFFERENCE IN THE MEANING OF WORDS is thus lost or becomes obsolete, and with the disappearance of the word to express exactly the quality or characteristic intended there follows an obtuseness of discernment, a confusion of thought and an obvious paucity and shrinkage of ideas. Independently, therefore, of the bad taste of using slang words and expressions, they are making our people poor intellectually and less able colloquially to hold their own among the other English-speaking people of the globe.

Sufferers

FROM Stomach and Liver derangements—Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick-Headache, and Constipation—find a safe and certain relief in

Ayer's Pills. In all cases where a cathartic is needed, these Pills are recommended by leading physicians.

Dr. T. P. Hastings, of Baltimore, says: "Ayer's Pills are the best cathartic and aperient within the reach of my profession."

Dr. John W. Brown, of Oceana, Va., writes: "I have prescribed Ayer's Pills in my practice, and find them excellent. I urge their general use in families."

"For a number of years I was afflicted with biliousness which almost destroyed my health. I tried various remedies

